VOL. XXXI.—NO. 4.

PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1883.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

# General News Summary.

## Interesting Home and Foreign News.

A Houston, Texas, special of the peril.

25th gives the particulars of an atrocious RE 25th gives the particulars of an atrocious crime which was committed at Brickhouse Gully, nine miles from that place, on the 2th. It appears that a negro boy named Adams, aged twelve, was under the impression that the boys in the neighborhood were going to flog him, and while playing with Curey Nelson, aged eleven, whom he suspected as being one of the party, tied a rope around Nelson's waist, and mounting a horse, tied the other end to the pominel of the saddle and rode off rapidly, dragging Nelson through the prairie until he was dead. He then took the train for Houston, where he was captured.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevailed at Raleigh, N. C., on the 25th, over the reported discovery in Bertie County, near at Raleigh, N. C., of the remains of a the coast, in that State, of the remains of a number of gigantic men in a mound. The skeletons were discovered in a sitting posture and their heights ranged from seven to nine feet. The State Geologist had gone to investigate.

Ohio, were so the expected with trichina and by eating pork infected with trichina and trichina and

Constitution of Michigan was taken up in the Senate of that State on the 25th and lost by a vote of eleven nays to twenty yeas— not two-thirds. It was a strictly party vote. The matter was reconsidered and a proposition providing for local option was laid on the table for future action.

In the United States Circuit Court at at San Francisco in the case of the United States against Charles Ferguson, charged with counterfeiting, Judge Hoffman de-cided that gliding the new 5-cent nickel is counterfeiting, and the jury convicted the

set fire to his father's barn, at Sabetta, Kansas, on the 24th, and was burned to death. His mother was fatally burned in attempting to rescue him from the burning building. THE Irish National Land League of

America met at Herticultural Hall, Phila-America met at Herticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on the 25th. There were about 450 delegates present. President Mooney, of Buffalo, called the convention to order. Mr. Mooney stated that he had hoped that Mr. Parnell would be present but his absence was entirely due to the present unsettled state of affairs in Ireland. He snoke of Parnell as a leader whose place in history will be a proudone, and expressed the hope to see him win for Ireland land-law reform, local self-government, extension of the franchise, development of industrial interests, "and if all these were won," said the speaker, "the day would surely dawn brighter for the realization of the hope that would spring up in every Irish heart, that under heaven's blessing he might still lead on to that best and highest goal—national independence." The speaker stated that the chief purpose of the Convention is to reorganize upon the same basis as that upon which the new National League of Ireland stands. The following temporary officers were elected: President, James A. Mooney, of Buffalo; Assistant Secretaries, W. F. Sheehan, of Buffalo; J. D. O'Connell, of Washington. The principles of the new Irish National League which was formed at Dublin in October last, are as follows: First, National self-government; Second, Land law reform; Third, Local self-government; Fourth, Extension of parliamentary and municipal franchises; Fifth, Development and encouragement of labor and industrial interests of Ireland. delphia, on the 25th. There were about 450

THE Secretary of the Interior received Deputy Collector of Customs, and John F.

them will be alive to meet the commission of er of Indian Affairs, as they now anticipate doing. The Acting Commissioner has directed the Indian Agent at Devil's Lake to use every effort to provide for these Indians PINK BLEEKER, of Temple's Mills,

Fla., whipped his nephew on the 25th until he was covered with blood, and then tied the boy in the chimney, head downwards, until his flesh was roasted. When he took the boy down he threw cold water on him. He was arrested. THE Cuban authorities have replied

to an official inquiry from the United States that embargo on fine brands of American lard is not removed, but is not rigidly en-forced, lard being only tested for genuineness by experts.

A BILL was reported by the Ways and Means Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature on the 26th, imposing a tax of

THE Arch Street Opera House at Philadelphia was burned on the 26th. THE New Haven (Conn.) clock manufactory was destroyed by fire on the

26th. The buildings occupied a whole square. One man jumped from a third story window, breaking his legs and arms. REV. SAMUEL REIMAN, a Well-known Jewish rabbi, was killed on the 26th by falling between the Catherine street ferry

boat and the bridge at New York. THE Irish National Convention, at its session at Philadelphia, on the 26th, elected the following officers: President, Martin A. Foran, Congressman-elect of Cleveland, Ohio; Secretaries, John J. Hynes, John J. Ewright, Edward Fitzwilliams, Cornelius Hargan and J. D. O'Connell. A number of Vice Presidents were also chosen.

JOHN O'CONNELL and his wife were drowned near Middletown, Ohio, on the 26th, while attempting to rescue their child, who had fallen into the river at that place.

THE clothing firm of Newburg, Frankel & Co., of Cincinnati, made an assignment to E. M. Johnson and M. J. Mack on the 26th. The liabilities are supposed to be about \$450,000; assets \$250,000.

State Senator from the Columbus district in the Ohio Legislature, died in that city on the 26th, aged sixty years.

THE sixty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in this country was observed throughout Wisconsin on the 25th, special exercises taking place at Waupaca, Eau Claire, Baraboo, Edgerton, Kenosha and Mukwanago. In Milwaukee the patriarchal circles held special ceremonies at the temple and the gathering was addressed by Peter Van Nechten.

A LITTLE child of George Hoffer, a gardener living near Louisville, Ky., was burned to death on the 26th by its clothes satching fire from the flames of burning stubble and straw on its father's garden

THE Treasury Department at Wash-

ington purchased 347,000 ounces of silver for the mints on the 26th. THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury

issued warrants on the 20th for the payment of \$8,525,000 on account of pensions. A PHOTOGRAPHIC counterfeit of a new

fiye-dollar National bank note was received at the Treasury Departmentat Washington on the 26th for redemption. It was sent to the Treasury by the Broadway National Bank of New York, and is a counterfeit on the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis. It is regarded as a very imperfect counterfeit, and the Treasury officials are surprised that it should have passed through the hands of bank officers without being detected. It is the first counterfeit of the king that has been discovered.

Abvious received at Little Rock.

Abvices received at Little Rock, Advices received at Little Rock, Zumpfr & Co.'s varnish works at Ark. from Washington County, that State, on the 27th ult. are to the effect that great fire on the 28th ult.

Zumpfr & Co.'s varnish works at to the Catholic sees of Poland was gazetted on the 30th ult.

terror provails in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs on account of mail dogs. Horses, cows, sheep and hogs had been bitten, and many marrow escapes of human life were reported. The amount of the live stock lost so far is over \$100. Pareuts feared to send their children from the house and any one venturing from home done it at his paril.

years paster of the Vine Street Congrega-tional Church, Cincinnati, died at the residence of his daughter in that city on the 27th ult. The deceased served as chaplain of the House of Representatives at Wash-ington for two terms, beginning in 1865.

A FREIGHT train ran into the rear of a passenger train, which had stopped one mile west of Olivet Station, Mich., on the Chicago & Grand Trunk line, on the morn-ing of the 27th, killing the conductor and two passengers and injuring a number of

J. W. STUTZMAN, and three of his children, of Millersburg, Holmes County,

Ar an autopsy over the body of an unknown tramp found dead at Wareham, Mass., on the 27th ult., Dr. Marsh, of that place, took out the heart, which measured liften inches in circumference, nine and one-half inches in length and weighed four-teen pounds. Dr. Marsh stated that it was the largest heart of which there is any record.

THE business failures throughout the country for the week ending the 27th ult. numbered 182, as compared to 205 the previous week. The New England States and 23; Middle States, 23; Western States, 58; Southern States, 33; Pacific States and Territories, 15; New York City, 11, and Cana-

Fred Smith & Co., at Tonawanda, N. Y., was burned on the 27th ult. Loss about \$100,000, upon which there was but small nsurance.

THE President made the following apointments on the 27th ult.: Oliver Wood, pointments on the 27th ult.: Oliver Wood, Ohio, to be agent for the Indians of Quin-ault Agency, Washington Territory; B. F. Johnson, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Fergus Falls, Minn; John T. Carlin, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bozeman, Mon.; Patrick Buckley, Agent for the Indians at Tulalip Agency, Wash-ington Territory; Charles Willoughby, for the Indians of Neah Bay Agency, Washing-ton Territory. ton Territory.

INDIAN AGENT CRAMSIE, at Fort Totten, M. T., telegraphed the Commis-Male, under the Canadian Parliament, dated at Turtle Mountain, April 24, in which they say the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians are in a state of starvation, and unless immediate relief is rendered few of reported as being in a starving condition. Cramsie will distribute among

pounds of flour and 2,400 pounds of pork.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a circular on the 27th ult. setting forth with regard to redemption of internal revenue checks and proprietory stamps, and announcing regulations to gov-ern such redemption. The most important of these regulations are the following: um; private die proprietory stamps at their face value, less five or ten per centum, ac-cording to commission allowed on their pur-chase. Stamps made may be exchanged for other stamps or treasurer's check of the same value, until July 1.

MARY BALLAMARE, wife of an Italian knife-grinder, of Nashville, Tenn., saturated her clothing with coal oil on the 29th ult, and then set them on fire and was hor-ribly burned. She had been deranged for several weeks on account of the death of her child.

THE sawmills of the Great Works Milling and Manufacturing Company, at Bangor, Me., were burned on the 29th ult. REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD MIDDLE-

TON, of the United States navy, was placed on the retired list on the 28th ult. He en-

tered the navy in 1828.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sent his resignation to the President on the 28th ult. It was ac

THE remains of Charles W. Foster. father of Governor Foster, were interred at Fostoria, Ohio, on the 28th ult. Every business house was closed. The services were conducted by Rev. Foulkes, of the Presbyferian Church; Rev. Wallace, of the Methodist, and Rev. Link, of the Reformed Church, in a most impressive manner. The singing consisted of a double quartette under the leadership of J. E. Wilkison, and was very beautiful. After fully four thousand had viewed the remains they were taken to the cemetery, followed by a very large concourse of people in carriages and on foot. At the grave the ceremonies were performed by the Odd Fellows, there being a number of that order present from Toledo, Tiffin, Findiay, Norwalk, and other places.

DISPATCHES from Texas on the 28th Fostoria, Ohio, on the 28th utt. Every bust

CHARLES W. FOSTER, father of Government of the control of the cont on the higher of the 21th toning a great amount of damage. At Banham, Palo, Pinto and Belton a number of houses were blown down, and in Bell County several persons were reported killed. A school house containing seventy children, near Ft. Worth, was demolished, but only one child was reported hurt.

was reported hurt. GENERAL WILLIAM M. BROWN, President of the Georgia State Agricultural College, died at Athens, that State, on the 28th

GOVERNOR SHERMAN, of Iowa, or the 28th ult. appointed L. S. Coffin, a well-known farmer of Fort Dodge, that State, Railroad Commissioner, vice James Wilson, elected to Congress.

A FIRE at Wellsburg, W. Va., on the

Pan-Handle News citics, residence and tin shop of J. N. Sharnock, dwelling and store of Hugh Barth, and dwelling and saloon of Robert Thompson. The Town Hall and market house were badly damaged. Par-tially insured.

Hot Springs, Ark., on the 28th ult. Considerable damage was done.
The sewer-pipe works situated near

THE Brooks Hotel, the Exchange

Onio at their session at Columbus, that State, on the 28th ults, changed the date of the Convention from June Luntil August I.

THE following is the weekly statenent of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending the 28th ult.:

A LETTER from Collinsville, Il., few miles from St. Louis, states that an in-teresting and valuable archeological disteresting and valuable archmological dis-covery was made on the 24th ult. on the farm of Hon. J. R. Miller on a bluff over-locking the American Bottom two miles from that place, where there is a group of ancient mounds. The find was made by Mr. McAdams, assistant State Geologist, who dug up nineteen human skeletons, adults and children, both male and female, most of them in a good state of preserva-tion, and also found a large quantity of pottery, copper and stone ornaments and domestic agricultural implements. Among the latter were several flint hoes, which ev-idently had been used a good deal. Further excavations will be made, and it is believed a very valuable collection of relics will be a very valuable collection of relics will be found, and much information of great in-terest to archmologists obtained.

ADVICES from Indian Territory on the 98th nit. state that Chief Bushybend and called a special session of the Nationa had called a special session of the National Council of the Cherokee Nation to be held at Tahlequah, April 30, to consider the differences between the Constitutional party and the turbulent faction underspieche, which have caused so much trouble of late; also what disposition shall be made of the \$300,000 appropriated by Congress to the Cherokees for the lands purchased from them for the use of the Osages. The wire fence question which is giving a good deal of trouble and other matters will also receive attention. The question as to whether the negroes in the Nation are citizens is also likely to come before the council.

FOREIGN. THE Berlin Deutches Tageblatt of the 25th says that the answer of Prussia to the letter of Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secre-

Jack Cole, the member of the Jeannette expedition who lost his reason during the sojourn of the survivors in Siberia, is still under treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, but there is little hope that he will ever improve mentally. His mania consists in believing himself immensely wealthy, and his principal pastime is in drawing rude sketches and pictures.

In compliance with the terms of a resolution adopted by the convention of colored people of the District of Columbia, which met at Washington on Emancipation Day, a call has been issued for a National convention of colored men to be held in Washington September 23, 1883. The convention of securing to them the full enjoyment of their social and political rights.

The large steam planing mill of Fred Smith & Co., at Tonawanda, N. Y.,

Canada, on the 27th ult. A NITRO-GLYCERINE factory was discovered at Northampton, England, on the

26th ult., which caused considerable excite-THE Council of State in France has decided that the Government has the power to stop the salarfes of all clergymen

and even those of bishops.

THE Capadian Dominion Ministry of Agriculture has met the demand of British Columbia for increased immigration grants, with undertaking to circulate pamphlets in Europe and offer a bonus for each settler in the Province.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S birthday will be celebrated on May 24 throughout Great Britain, except London, where it will be celebrated May 26. A London dispatch of the 29th ult.

states that the Queen will open the Interational Fishery Exhibition on the 12th. A PARIS dispatch of the 29th ult. states that Dr. Tarribio Lang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru for France and Great Britain, and Jules Amiguez, the French journalist, died on the 28th ult.

In a religious riot between Greeks and Arabs at Port Said, Egypt, on the 28th and Arabs at Fort Said, Egypt, on the 28th ult. several persons were killed and many wounded, including a number of police. British soldiars with Gatling guns sur-rounded the Greek church to save it. The Greek Consul took refuge on a gunboat.

United States Minister Young at Hong Kong has collected from the Chinese Government \$60,000, principal and interest of claims on account of supplies furnished the American General Ward during the Taiping rebellion, upwards of twenty years ago. The money is now in the bank awaiting owners, but no person authorized to receive it has appeared. All other United States claims, aggregating about \$200,000, are promised speedy settlement by Li Hung Chang, who paid the Ward claims. Government \$60,000, principal and interest

TWENTY-NINE National banks were authorized by the Comptroller of Currency to begin business during the month of

April. April.

It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt for the month of April unts to but \$3,500,000. The smallness of the amount in comparison to the average monthly reductions for years past is ac-counted for by the fact that \$10,000,000 have en paid out during the month on account

A FEARFUL explosion occurred in the Keystone colliery, near Ashland, Pa., on the 30th ult., in which seven persons were billed and several others seriously injured. The explosion was caused by the sudden collapse of a pillar in the mine, causing an immense fall of coal, and pushing a large body of gas in contact with the lights of the miners.

A DISPATCH from Meriden, La., on the 30th ult. states that a terrible cyclone visited that parish on the evening of the 28th. The wind blow from the northeast to the southwest and for fifteen miles of its track not a house, tree or any obstruction was left. There were no lives lost but several persons were seriously injured.

George Ware, colored, was lynched at Muscle Shoals, Tenn., on the 30th ult., for the murder of a white boy. He threw for the murder of a white boy. He have the boy into the river eight times, but he swam back to shore each time. The negro then tied the boy and beating his brains out with a stone throw him in again. This was witnessed by a man on the opposite side of the river, but who was too distant to make his presence known.

Ice formed half an inch thick at Wilmington, Del., on the night of the 30th ult. The peach trees were in full bloom and it is feared the crop has been injured. WILLIAM DEMENT, the first male

son, elected to Congress.

A FIRE at Wellsburg, W. Va., on the 27th, destroyed Fowler's livery stable, the Pan-Handle News office, residence and tin shop of J. N. Sharnock, dwelling and store ladian fighter and served in the war of ladian fighter and served in the ladian fighter and se A SCHEDULE in the assignment of

George Palen & Co., tanners and dealers A DISASTROUS hail storm occurred at in oils, at New York, was filed in court on COLONEL LEVI L. TATE, proprietor

Columbus, Ohio, were destoyed by fire on of the Lycoming Chronicle, Williamsport, the 29th ult. Partially insured. Pa., died on the 30th ult. nged seventy-three. JAMES MCGRATH and wife, of Forest Hotel and two churches and fourteen dwellings were destroyed by fire at Newaygo, Ill., on the 20th ult.

The Prohibition State Committee of Other at their session at Columbus, that

Iowa, was destroyed by fire on the 30th filt. THE appointment of twelve bishops

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Closing Day's Proceedings of the Irish National League in Session at Phila-delphia—A Formal Organization Effect-ed, and Platform Adopted—Alexander Sullivan, of Chleago, President-A Violent Denunciation of England's Alleged

At the morning session, the Secretary read, by unanimous consent; a communication from Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, congratulating the Convention on what it had done, and declaring that it was impossible for Ireland to remain under British government, on account of commercial restrictions of the latter. There were 68,242 able-boated men engaged in "keeping the peace," while there were but 21,000 engaged in teaching. The uncertainty of land tenure and of political status, and a standing army of spies, go to render Ireland the worst-governed country in the world. Agitation for liberty will go on. The questions of extradition, citizens' rights, etc., if considered by the Convention, must be viewed in the light of the lessons of recent events. PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

cent events.

Edward O'Meagher Condon then moved that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Cox. Carried.

On Mrs. Parnell's entrance she was heart-At twenty minutes to twelve a recess was taken for two hours, to await the reports of

vention, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted his report, as follows: THE PLATFORM.

At 2:40, on the reassembling of the con-

rention, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted his report, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Irish-American people, assembled in convention at Philadelphia, submit to the intelligence and the right reason of their fellowmen, that the duty of government is to preserve the lives of the government has each portion of the people an equitable and efficient voice in legislation, and to promote the general welfare by wise, just and humane laws.

We solemnly declare and elte unquestionable history, and universal knowledge of living men in testimony hereof.

That the English Government has existed in Ireland, not to preserve the lives of the governed, but to destroy them. Entire communities it has wantonly massacred by the sword: to asylums of terrified women ft has deliberately applied the blazing torch; into helpless towns it has discharged deadly bombs and shells.

Through consecrated crypts, where age and infancy sought shelter, it has sent its bloody butchers. Sacred persons of venerable priests it has stretched upon the rack or suspended from the gibbet. Pulling babes have been impaled on points of its bayonets because, in their own words, "lis emissaries like that Government," Its gold has been folded in the hand of the assassin, and it has rewarded the infany of a perjured traitor. Its treacherous falsehood has lured patriots to unsuspected death, as if the sword, cannon, torch, scatfold, dagger and explositive more infany of being the only Government known to ancient or modern times which has employed famine for the destruction of those from whom it chaimed allegiance. By forcibly robbing the frish people of the fruits of their own toli, produced by their own labor, it has buried nor a hundred, not a thousand, but more than a million, of the frish people when the ham of the highest civ

series of ceredon laws framed to deprive citizens of all vestigrs of personal freedom, and to reduce them to outlawry in order to confiscate their property and compel them to flee to forcign lands. Since the beginning of the present century, when the Irish Parliament was abolished, the laws for Irish print of trial by jury have been sustended more than fifty times. Hordes of soliders have been loosed upon a people forbidden to bear arms, and a state of war, with all its attendant horrors, with occasionally those of retaliation, has been maintained. To-day representatives of the people are in prison, guildies of crime. Freedom of speech is abolished, and the right of peaceable public meetings is annulied. No man's house its secure, night or day, from armed marauders, who may lisuit and harass his family. Without a warrant a citizen may be thrown into prison; without counsel he may be pur on mock trial before a prejudiced Judge and packed jury; on lying averments of purchased wretches, his liberty may be sacrificed or his life taken in the name of law.

3. Instead of protecting the property of the people, English government in Ireland has been conspicuous for its injury and ruin. Out of 20,000,000 acres of producing land, 6,000,000 have been allowed to lie waste. The ownership of the remainder, generally acquired by force or frand, has been retained in the hands of ravenous monopolists who annually drained the country of its money in the form of rents, no portion of which goes back to the Irish people. In addition to this, an iniquitous system of taxation imposes on the people a gigantic burden for the sustenance of a foreign army, for an oppressive constacking and placement for pensions to English favorities; for blood-money for informers, and for a vulgar court whose extravagance is equaled

antifacturer.

4. English government in Ireland has not naintained peace and order, but has for seven another years broken her peace and destroyed her order. maintained peace and order, but has for seven bundred years broken her peace and destroyed her order.

5. English government in Ireland does not allow that portion of the Empire an equitable and efficient voice in the Legislature. In England one-twelfth of the population votes for the members of Parliament. In Ireland one-twenty-fifth of the population votes for members of Parliament. In Ireland orgenstration laws are favorable to votes. In Ireland they are inimical to the voter, In England all classes of population are fairly represented. In Ireland, the Poor law is cuployed to secure to landloris and place-hunters the preponderance in the National delegation. In England the Judicary is independent of the executive, and sympathizes with the people. The Ireland judicary is independent of the executive, and sympathizes with the people. In England the magistracy is chosen without regard to creed. In Ireland ninety-seven per cent. of the magistrates having jurisdiction over the people shaving jurisdiction over the people is liberty are selected from a creed rejected by seventy-eight per cent. of the people, and the detestable spirit of religious bigotry is thus legalized and perpetuated. In England, laws creating civil disabilities on account of religion have long been dead. In Ireland laws made upder Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, Earl of Stratford, Charies I., Queen Anne, and their successors are still vital to forment a people for whose oppression no statute is found too hoary by venal.

people for whose oppression no statute is found too hoary by venal and truculent Judges.

6. Every measure of legislation proposed by an English member receives courtoous consideration. Any measure, however just, necessary or humane, proposed by the patriot Irish members, is certain of contemptuous rejection by the combined majority of both the great English parties. Thus the educational system of Ireland is notoriously inadequate; thus it is that evictious, unknown in England, and declared by Gladstone to be almost equivalent to death sentences, are of duly occurrence in Ireland, and have nearly doubled in five years, in spite of the boasted benefit of the Gladstone Land laws; thus it is that, although according to the Government returns, criminals are twenty-seven in ten thousand of the English population, and only sixteen in ten thousand of the Irish population, in spite of the exasperation to which they are subject, yet England enjoys constitutional liberty, and Ireland is under worse than martial law. The intreplet and persistent attempts of the patriot Irish deputation to obtain in the English Parliament Just and humans laws for Ireland have always been, are, and, in our beginning the continuation to be finding. Now, therefore, in view of these ances, be it Asseted, By the Irish-American people, in convention assembled, that the English Government in Ireland, origination in the discharge any of the Quites of government, in Ireland, origination in unique discharge any of the Quites of government,

and never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever to ex-ist in Ireland, and that it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legiti-mate means to substitute for it national self-

ist in Ireland, and that it is the duty of the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for it national self-government.

\*\*Resolved, That we pledge our unqualified and constant support, moral and material, to our countrymen in Ireland in their efforts to recover their national self-government, and, in order to more effectually promote this object, by the consolidation of all our resources and the creation of one responsible and authoritative body to speak for greater Ireland in America, that all societies represented in this convention, and all that may hereafter comply with the conditions of admission, be organized into the Irish National League of America, for the purpose of supporting the Irish National League of America, for the purpose of supporting the Irish National League of Treland, of which Charles Stewart Parnell is President.

\*\*Resolved, That we heartily indorse the noble sentiment of Hishop Butter, of Limerick, that every stroke of Forster's savage, lash was for Irishmen a new proof of Parnell's worth, and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen.

\*\*Resolved, That we sympathize with the laborers of Ireland in their efforts to improve their conditions, and as we have sustained the farmers in their assaults upon the landlord garrison, we now urge upon farmers justice and humane consideration for laborers. In the words for the employment of which an Irish member of Parliament was imprisoned, we demand that farmers allow laborers "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

\*\*Resolved, That as the manufacturers of Great Britain are the chief sources of hermaterial greatness, aircady declining under the Influence of American competition, we earnestly counsel our countrymen in Ireland to buy nothing in England which they can produce in Ireland or produce in Ireland conditions the words for a fair day's work."

\*\*Resolved, That as the manufacturers of Great Britain are the chief sources of hermaterial produce in Ireland produce in Ireland

against the saures of poverty in large cities, and assist them in agricultural regions.

Resolved, That the policy of the English Government in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependents upon American charity, is unnatural, inhuman and an outrage upon the American Government and people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States (covernment to this iniquity. We protest against its continuance, and we instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this convention to present our protest to the President of the United States and respectfully but firmly to urge upon the President that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decline to support paupers, whose pauperism began under, and is the result of, English misgovernment, and to demand of English misshers to become a burden upon the American people.

Resolved, That this convention welcomes the

Resolved, That this convention welcomes the Resolved. That this convention welcomes the sturdy and undaunted patriot and prudent custodian, Patrick Egan, who, to protect the Land-League funds from the robber hands of the Ensilsh Government, voluntarily abandoned his private business and accepted a long exile in foreign lands, the integrity of whose guardianship has been certified after minute examination of his books by the distinguished and independent patriots, John Dillon, Rev. Engene Sheehy and Matthew Harris. Gruteful for his invaluable services, his countrymen rejoice that they possess on this important occasion the advantage of his wise and experienced counsel, and are proud to welcome him to their hearts and to their homes.

Intense silence prevailed during the reading of the report, punctuated by hearty applicates at times. At the solemn arraignment of the English Government in the first resolution the entire convention

port was finished at two minutes past three o'clock. It was then moved by Mr. Chadwick that the resolutions be taken up, discussed and adopted seriatim.

Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, moved as a substitute that they be adopted as read.

An exciting debate ensued, a dozen men trying to get the Speaker's eye.

The resolutions were finally adopted as The resolutions were finally adopted as

The report of the Committee on Organiza tion was read.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the committee, Thomas Bracken, of New York, arose among the so-called dyn-amite men in the rear of the hall, and earnestly protested against the proceedings. He was at once surrounded by a clamorous crowd of delegates, the Chair meanwhile pleading for order. Finally the "dynamite nen" quieted down and the convention pro-needed to the election of officers. Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit was

elected Treasurer of the new League.
Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, and
Major John Byrne, of Cincinnati, were
placed in nomination for President. A voteby States gave Sullivan a majority, and his election was made unanimous.

Sullivan, coming upon the stage, said he could not do justice to the position, and was compelled most respectfully but firmly to decline the honor. The action of the concention would send a thrill of delight to

vention would send a thrill of delight to every Irish home and a shock of terror to the British Parliament and "the perjured chambers of Dublin Castle."

Mr. Sullivan's declination was laid on the table, and after considerable urging he was induced to accept the office.

Major Byrne was chosen Vice-President, and John J. Hynes, Secretary.

A recess was taken that several delegations might select a representative on the Executive Committee, which was to elect the permanent council of seven for the National League.

League.

Upon reassembling a resolution of esteen for and condelence with Michael Davitt the father of the Land League, incarcerates

for the third time in a British dungeon, was

unanimously adopted.

It was ordered that a resolution of confidence and cheer be cabled Charles Stewart arnell. Mrs. Parnell being introduced, said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been aske

LADIES AND GENTLISHEN: I have been asked to crown with a wreath of laurels our immortal statesman, legislator and President, George Washington. The position of Ireland to-day is almost similar to that of our country in the Revolutionary war, and I have inherited a drop of that old blood. I have also inherited Irish blood, which gives me an additional claim on you. My father said, and I sustain him, that the party which secures and maintains a position in the enemy's country is sure to come out abead. I deep that my son has not secured that position.

Mrs. Parnell their placed a wreath of laired on the bust of George Washington, amid great enthusiasin, the banner of Ireland being waved over her head at times. Chairman Foran announced that Mrs. Parnell had been elected President of the Ladies National League of America. He called on Henry F. Sheridan, of Chicago, to lead in singing "God Save Ireland." The song was sang, the convention rising and joining in the chorus.

The Chairman then declared the convention

oining in the chorus.

The Chairman then declared the conven-ion adjourned.

The National Committee of one from each The National Committee of one from each State, etc., afterward elected the following Executive Committee: Rev. Father McKenna, Massachusetts; Dr. W. Wallace, New York; James Reynolds, New Haven; M. V. Gannen, Judge J. G. Donnelly, Wisconsin; John F. Armstrong, Georgia, and United States Senator Fair, Nevada, This council requests every Irish society in the United States and Canada, willing to co-operate with the new organization, to communicate with the National Secretary, John J. Hynes, at Buffalo, N. Y.

At night a meeting in honor of Patrick Egan was held at the Academy of Music. It is estimated that twelve thousand people were present. Speeches were made by Patrick Fgan, Thomas Brennan, Samuel J. Randall, Colonel McClure, of the Tincs, Alexander Sullivan, Father Boylan and James Redpath.

The Political Situation:

wherever this was the case, local issues were the causes. In Cleveland, O., for instance, where the principal Democratic victory in Ohio is reported, a large number of Republicans supported the Democratic nominee for Mayor. In Cincinnati the Sunday law and Liquor question influenced the voters. In Evansville, Ind., the Democrats are line formed to the republican population of the republican of the republican party. The Democraty has been constantly and persistently in the wrong, and the attempt to indict its political opponents would result in convicting itself of malice, disloyalty, and such stupid blundering as logalty, and such stupid blundering as logalty, and such stupid blundering as n favor of the repudiation of belong in the category of crimes,—Chi-ocal indebtedness, a remedy of finan- cago Journal. cial evils which the majority of the citizens eagerly indorsed. In Michigan the marriage between Greenbackers and Democrats, from which the two parties are now eagerly seeking a divorce, gave the opposition unusual and unexpected strength, and the Republicans, who were careless and negligent, were beaten. In Kansas and in some cities

ence, but has, on the contrary, been progressive step in the Republican party. There was a rupture in its ranks last fall which has been at least temporarily, but, as we hope, per-manently healed. The Republican manently healed. The Republican President further conducted the party in the right direction when in his mestory manner; it passed the Civil-Service Reform bill in spite of a strong opposi-tion, it lessened taxation by reducing the tariff and the internal taxes, it re-jected a River and Harbor bill, and

showed in many other particulars a progressive, reformatory and patriotic The Democrats on the other side have not made good use of the power which they secured. Governor Butler's Ad-ministration has not accomplished any reform. Governor Cleveland has showed himself the tool of monopolies, by vetoing some most popular meas-sures, which were calculated to affect this or that corporation, and wherever the party was successful it shows now that Democratic talking and promising is an altogether different thing from Democratic acting and fulfilling. ment of the country was called upon to ones, is admitted. But the people are becoming convinced that these mis-takes are light in comparison with the crimes of the Democratic party, whose pretensions of having reformed and wanting to reform everything else are false and deceiving, and when they are called upon once more to pass judg-ment on the two, common sense and common justice will not let them doubt how to judge the two.—Burlington Hawkeye.

No Indictment Presented. It is a noticeable fact that there was no serious and candid attempt to indict must continue to be reckoned as doubt-the Republican party for public mismanagement by any one of the dozen blous category and placing it where it belongs, the result stands: Republican, selves in set speeches at the Iroqueis Club pow-wow, recently held in this city. There were the usual amount of partisan insinuations and unsupported assertions that naturally belong to afterdinner Democratic harangues, but not one of the speakers set himself earnestly at work to impeach the great Repub-lican party's conduct of public affairs Indiana alone, or Virginia and Ne during the twenty-three years that it has been in charge of the Federal Administration. This is all the more noticeable for the reason that all the the Republicans could lose one of the

ticeable for the reason that all the speeches were the prepared and studied efforts of their authors, and all of them, with one exception, were in type from the prepared manuscript of the speakers before the banquet took place.

It is significant that none of these big Bourbon guns loaded up with a long list of charges against their political opponents with which to make out an indictment before the people. Surely, if the career of the Republican party for over twenty years has not been in the highest degree salutary and consistent with the claims of patriotic duty, some of these professional politicians

sistent with the claims of patriotic duty, some of these professional politicians would have found it out and proclaimed it.

It is, therefore, highly complimentary to the party now in power that so little fault can be found with it, and that on an occasion like the banquet referred to—an occasion like the banquet referred to—an occasion designed to promote the interests of the Democratic party—the opportunity was not embraced by some one to contrast the virtues of Democracy with the vices of Republicanism. That it was not done is prima-facte evidence that it could not be done successfully, and hence not one of the bibulous Bourbon orators dared to undertake to assail the Republican management, even in a set speech con—

There is nothing in the attitude of the The Political Situation:

In spite of the self-congratulatory exclamations of some Democratic papers over the spring elections, it is apparent that the tidal wave which was so advantageous to the Democratic party last fall has spent its force and is slowly receding. The Democrats have won municipal victories in a number of cities, but a careful investigation shows that wherever this was the case, local issues sumply icitized in a number of cities, and nearly ment of the National debt, and nearly wherever this was the case, local issues wherever this was the case, local issues characterized the liberal domestic policy characterized the liberal domestic policy.

The Pivot of 1884. It is morally certain that the Fortyeighth Congress will be in session when both parties make their Presidential gave the opposition unusual and unexpected strength, and the Republicans, who were careless and negligent, were beaten. In Kansas and in some cities in Iowa the Liquor question influenced the result of the elections. But in none of them has there been any feature which could be explained to indicate a continued success of Democratic doctrine. On the contrary, in Ohio there can be shown a strong reaction toward Republicanism and the defeat of account, in a leisurely way, when no can be shown a strong reaction toward Republicanism, and the defeat of

Republicanism, and the defeat of Sprague in Rhode Island, in spite of the help of the successful man of last fall, Ben Butler, shows clearly that Republicanism there has lost none of its influence, but has, on the contrary, been in 1880 there were 369 electoral votes; in 1880 there were 369 electoral votes; in 1884, under the last census and apportion and in the supply of bed demand. The Brown of the supply of bed demand. The Brown of the supply of bed demand. The Brown of the supply of bed demand. the careful political observer will have discerned the change in the situation some time ago. It came with an important change or rather important to Hancock's 155. The States which voted for Garfield have made an ag-gregate gain of 17, 20 gross gains and three losses. The States of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire each lost one, and the gains were: California,2; Illinois, 1,; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 4; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 2; New York, 1; Ohio, 1; sage he recommended the reformatory measures, which the country desired, and which the party or its representatives afterwards made a reality. The other States in which gains were made are Southern, and were, in 1880. Dem tives afterwards made a reality. The Administrative appointments helped to silence the discontented factions and to prevent the malevolent criticisms of the opposition. The Republican majority in Congress acted in the most satisfactory manner; it passed the Civil Savator P.

1	What the total At The States me
1	Virginia, 1; total, 45. The States may
Į	be classified as Republican, Democrati
J	and doubtful, thus:
1	and doubtidi, thus:
1	REPUBLICAN.
l	Colorado 3 Nebraska
1	
ł	Illinois 22 Oregon Town 13 Pennsylvania
Ì	Iowa 13 Pennsylvania
ì	Kansas 9 Rhode Island
	Maine 6 Vermont
	Minnesota 7 Total
	DENOCRATIC.
	Alabama 10 Mississippi
	Arkansas 7 New Jersey
	Delaware 3 North Carolina
	Florida 4 South Carolina Georgia 12 Tennessee.
	Georgia 12 Tennessee
	Kentucky 13 Texas,
	Kentucky 13 Texas. Louisiana 8 West Virginia
	Missouri 16 Total
	DOUBTFUL.
	California 8 Ohio
	Indiana 15 Virginia
Ħ	Nameda 9
	New York 38 Total
	New Toraccion del Total
	The Democrats insist that New Yor

Democratic acting and lullilling. The Democratic party has shown decidedly reactionary tendencies, but does not show itself anywhere equal to the situation. The Recombination of the Republicans point to the fact that equal to the situation. The Recombination of the Republicans candidate, inpublican party, in the twenty years of its power, has had to deal with the greatest questions which ever the Governeleven Republican States in 1856, and election since, however much wobbling cessfully disposed of. During that time the Nation has prospered as never people did before, and the country has developed in every direction. That the party made mistakes, and some serious ones, is admitted. But the people are becoming convinced that these mishe would probably carry the State. For the purposes of this calculation we will take both of these States out of the doubtful list. The result would then be, Republican, 177; Democratic, 186; doubtful, 38.

California is almost sure to go Republican. Notwithstanding the infamous Morey letter it was carried for Garfield in 1880. It ought not to be classed as a doubtful State, especially since the Chinese question has been settled to the satisfaction of the Pacific slope. Nevada is not so calculable, and

either Indiana or any two of the States would give them a majority of

of the biblious Bourbon orators dared to undertake to assail the Republican management, even in a set speech conceted beforehand in the solitude of his study.

This was a sign of wisdom on the part of these banqueting statesmen, for the reason that almost every important question of public policy that has arisen since the inauguration of the first Republican Administration under Mr. Limber of the Bourboard of t

### Fournal. Perrysburg

JOB PRINTING.

Hand-Bills, Bill-Hends. Letter-Heads Programmes, A SPECIALTY.

Perticular attention given to Cut Work.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-Paris is successfully stereotyping her books on celluloid instead of type metal.

-John T. Perry, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, lives and does his writing in Exeter,

-The property of the late Alexander H. Stephens is valued at \$12,000. Mr.

Stephens was in public life for over forty years. -George and Edmund Graveley are

twin brothers, ninety-live years old, residing in Henry County, Va., and some of their friends claim they are the old-

—Robert Toombs' granddaughter, who refused \$100,000 rather than give up her lover, is in the condition of the person who eats her cake and has it too, as her grandfather has now restored her to favor. -Josephine Gallmeyer, the German

actress, who is making a starring tour in this country, is able to write interest-ingly about what she sees. She sends two letters a week to a Vienna newspaper, and gets fifty dollars apiece for -George Alfred Townsend lives in

Twenty-third street, New York, and makes twenty thousand dollars a year writing about people just as he pleases. Nevertheless he is described as "dignified and unobtrusive." We all change -Bishop Peck, who tips the beam at three hundred or thereabouts, was at one time attending conference where

the supply of beds was not equal to the demand. The Bishop, atter being introduced to the party who was to share his couch, eyed him all over, and said: "So you are to be my bed-fellow, eh? Well, when I sleep alone I'm crowded." -Indianapolis Journal. —Dr. Francis M. Nye saw the name of Dr. Frances A. Nye, of Harlen, in the Medical Register about a year ago. Thinking she might be a relative, he obtained an introduction to her. A com-parison of family histories revealed that they were not related. A year's acquaintance proved that the coincidence

of names and professions was also united with a coincidence of dispositions. Recently they were married. The bride graduated at the New England Medical College twelve years ago. N. Y. Times.
-Rev. J. S. Swift, who died at Wilton, Me., a few days ago, was one of the oldest journalists in that State, and probably the most enthusiastic. In his youth he purchased "for a song" a small font of worn-out brevier type which had been pied in a Bath newspaper office. He sorted it, arranged it in a case of his own construction, made a wooden chase of some tin rules, engraved a heading on a block of wood with a jack-knife, and, with a worn-out cheesepress, printed a seven by nine weekly paper, called the Harpswell Banner. He continued this publication for six months, and then secured a position in a regular newspaper office. He was actively engaged in journalism nearly fifty years.

HUMOROUS. -The fault of the animal: "I do wish cattle would grow larger," sighed the St. Louis belle; "my shoes pinch my feet.

-The sailor is very much like his ship. When either go ashore the phia Chronicle.

—Liberal landlord. "What are you doing in my back-yard?" Irish tramp (engaged in mending his clothes.) "I was jist a gatherin' in me rints, sorr!" -Ella (five years old, who has broken a window) - "Papa, dear, don't beat me; subtract it rather from my marriage dowry."—Fliegende Blat-

-"I really was puzzled what to do for the best," said our own Mrs. Rams-botham. "I was quite 'on the corns of a duenna,' as the saying is."—N. Y.

-"Investigator" wants to know what is good for cabbage-worms. Bless your heart, man, cabbages, of course. A good, plump cabbage will last several worms a week.

—"How do you like my waffles?"
asked a society belle of her guest.
"Could not be nicer," was the reply.
"Did you really make these yourself?"
"Oh, yes, indeed. I read off the re-

cipe to the cook and turned the patent flour-sifter all by myself." -A five-year old, who went to school for the first time, came home at noon and said to his mother: "Mamma, I don't think that teacher knows much."
"Why not, my dear?" "Why, she
kept asking questions all the time. She
asked where the Mississippi River was."

-Chicago Tribune. The pawnbroker takes unusual interest in his business. The mariner who casts the sounding lead has great depth of feeling. No matter how high-priced roses may be, they can always be bought for a scent. It is astonishing how modest an empty pocket-book is. It shrinks from publicity.—Book-

Keeper.
-"There's something about your daughter," Mr. Wanghop said reflec-tively—"there's something about your daughter—" "Yes," said old Mr. Thistlepod, "there is: I had noticed it myself. It comes every night at eight o'clock, and it doesn't get away usually these evenings I am going to lift it all the way from the front parlor to the side gate and see what there's in it."